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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/542,014

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Toshihiko Munetsugu

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EXAMINER

ELCENKO, ERIC J

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2617

DATE MAILED: 11/03/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/542,014	Applicant(s) MUNETSUGU ET AL.	
	Examiner Eric Elcenko	Art Unit 2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 July 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>7/11/05</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

1. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted was filed and is being considered by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Matsubara (U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0225796) in view of Numminen et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0125024)

In regard to Claims 1 and 6, and 15-18, Matsubara discloses a peer-to-peer file sharing method and system comprise a server system and a plurality of client systems. A virtual directory is maintained in the server system to facilitate file management by users in the client systems. (Para 11) In a P2P file sharing system, a user installs client software (browser) on her local computer system; e.g., a personal computer. In use, the user specifies files to be registered on a management server using the browser. The browser reads the file properties of the specified files and registers the file properties to the management server. The browser also sends file location information (e.g., IP address of the local computer, the directory in which the file is located, etc.) to the server. After file properties are registered with the management server, a user can

send a request (by using the browser) to the management server to search the file properties using keywords provided by the user. The management server sends lists of file properties that match the keyword as search results. The user selects from the list those files it wants to download. The browser then sends a request for file location information to the management server, and the management server returns file location information to the user. The browser uses the file location information to connect to the computer system(s) that contain the files, and downloads the files directly from those computer systems. (Para 6, 7) (The management maintains the location of files stored on each of the plurality of computers on the P2P file sharing system. In order to acquire a file, a request is made to the management server to obtain the location information of the desired files. The management sever is read upon as be a request reception unit as it receives the file request from the user terminals.)

Matsubara does not disclose a permitted-terminal tables storage unit or notification control unit from which the terminal determination unit decides if a terminal should be granted access.

Numminen et al. discloses a database storing the identities of a set of wireless terminals belonging to the telecommunications network; a configurable store for storing a supplementary access value indicative of whether terminals that do not belong to the telecommunications network may access the network; and an access control unit for receiving an access request message indicating the identity of a wireless terminal and in response to that message accessing the database and/or the store to permit access by the wireless terminal to the wireless telecommunications network if: a. the identity of

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the wireless terminal is present in the database; or b. the supplementary access value indicates that terminals that do not belong to the telecommunications network may access the network. (Abs)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Matsubara to include the access request and authentication steps in order to provide more security over a P2P network to only allow acceptable users to access a user's machine and reduce the risk of an un-acceptable user being granted access to you system.

In regard to Claim 2, Numminen et al. discloses this ILR contains a list of all the company members' IMSIs, or has other identifier information such as phone numbers that allow members belonging tot he company network to be identified. This identifier is preferably the same as is used in the LU request message, to allow matching to be done easily. (Para 58) (This reads upon the claims as the IMSIs and/or other identification information as authentication information to be used when connecting in future attempts. It is seen that these methods can be applied to user terminals disclosed in Matsubara alone or to both as communication happens in both directions in a P2P file sharing system.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Matsubara to include the access request and authentication steps in order to provide more security over a P2P network to only allow acceptable users to access a user's machine and reduce the risk of an un-acceptable user being granted access to you system.

In regard to Claim 3, the encryption unit, Matsubara discloses the copy operation may include an encryption step. (Para 69)

In regard to Claim 4 and 7, Matsubara discloses the NRB software can initiate a log in procedure to announce the availability of the client system to the RNS server 102 for the purpose of peer-to-peer file sharing. When a user is "announced" to the RNS server, the server will update the cached user list 306 of each file in the file table that is stored in that user's system, including distribution files and cached files. (Para 45) (The cached requests are interpreted as the queries as to whether or not a connection can be made. When the user is available an "announcement" is made as answer to the query.)

Numminen et al. discloses this ILR contains a list of all the company members' IMSIs, or has other identifier information such as phone numbers that allow members belonging to the company network to be identified. This identifier is preferably the same as is used in the LU request message, to allow matching to be done easily. (Para 58) (This reads upon the claims as the IMSIs and/or other identification information as authentication information to be used when connecting in future attempts. It is seen that these methods can be applied to user terminals disclosed in Matsubara alone or to both as communication happens in both directions in a P2P file sharing system.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Matsubara to include the access request and authentication steps in order to provide more security over a P2P network to only allow acceptable users to access a user's machine and reduce the risk of an un-acceptable user being granted access to your system.

In regard to Claim 5, Numminen et al. discloses if the signal received back by the MTS indicates that the LU is from a visitor, the MTS makes a decision as to whether to

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allow the visitor to access the intranet. This is possible because it can be configured in two ways by use of a single parameter. The parameter can be set by the company IT department, to allow or reject the LU request. The advantage of this process is that the IT department can decide at any particular time whether or not to allow visitors access to the intranet. (Para 60)

It would have been obvious tone of ordinary skill in the art to modify Matsubara to include restricting access to the system in order to maintain high quality of service during busy times by not allowing un-authorized users on the system.

In regard to Claim 8, along with the limitations of Claim 7, Matsubara discloses the NRB software can initiate a log in procedure to announce the availability of the client system to the RNS server 102 for the purpose of peer-to-peer file sharing. When a user is "announced" to the RNS server, the server will update the cached user list 306 of each file in the file table that is stored in that user's system, including distribution files and cached files. (Para 45) (The cached requests are interpreted as the queries as to whether or not a connection can be made. When the user is available an "announcement" is made as answer to the query. The transfer request message being the request for files in the terminals cache that are sent to the communicating terminal once the second terminal is available again.)

In regard to Claim 9, Matsubara discloses the NRB software can initiate a log in procedure to announce the availability of the client system to the RNS server 102 for the purpose of peer-to-peer file sharing. When a user is "announced" to the RNS server, the server will update the cached user list 306 of each file in the file table that is

stored in that user's system, including distribution files and cached files. (Para 45) (The cached requests are interpreted as the queries as to whether or not a connection can be made. When the user is available an "announcement" is made as answer to the query. The transfer request message being the request for files in the terminals cache that are sent to the communicating terminal once the second terminal is available again.) In a P2P file sharing system, a user installs client software (browser) on her local computer system; e.g., a personal computer. In use, the user specifies files to be registered on a management server using the browser. The browser reads the file properties of the specified files and registers the file properties to the management server. The browser also sends file location information (e.g., IP address of the local computer, the directory in which the file is located, etc.) to the server. After file properties are registered with the management server, a user can send a request (by using the browser) to the management server to search the file properties using keywords provided by the user. The management server sends lists of file properties that match the keyword as search results. The user selects from the list those files it wants to download. The browser then sends a request for file location information to the management server, and the management server returns file location information to the user. The browser uses the file location information to connect to the computer system(s) that contain the files, and downloads the files directly from those computer systems. (Para 6, 7) (The management maintains the location of files stored on each of the plurality of computers on the P2P file sharing system. In order to acquire a file, a request is made to the management server to obtain the location information of the

desired files. The management sever is read upon as be a request reception unit as it receives the file request from the user terminals.) Matsubara also discloses in regard to the data attribute determination unit, in a step 814, the server will create an entry for each local file specified by the user, and fill the entry with the user-provided file properties. Then, in a step 816, the server will add the file entries to the directory entry in the directory table of the selected directory, thus creating a file link to the user's selected local files. (Para 69)

In regard to Claim 11, along with rejection of limitation of Claim 9, Matsubara discloses the server creating an entry for each local file specified by the user and the server includes an encryption step which one of ordinary skill in the art can see as being "secret" or more important files than the non-encrypted files being transferred.

In regard to claims 12-14, it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that a P2P file sharing system is based upon connecting to another terminal via the IP address and port number of the local machine to which is being connected. It is also known that P2P sharing systems include users that simply connect to their respective ISP, which allocate IP addresses dynamically based upon connection time and properties of the connection as specified by the ISP.

4. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Matsubara (U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0225796) in view of Numminen et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0125024) in view of Ando et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2006/0047624)

The combination does not disclose the extraction of an I picture from video data.

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Ando et al. discloses the "stream data content analysis module" is comprised of multiplexed information demultiplexer 425, STB controller 404, and the like. This "stream data content analysis module" analyzes the contents of the received stream data, and extracts I-, B-, and P-picture positions and/or PTS values.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combination to include the extraction of data, specifically an I picture, to give more versatility to the system to allow for specific operations to be carried out over the established link.

Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,829,239 to Bhatia et al.


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Eric Elcenko whose telephone number is (571) 272-8066. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30 AM through 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Duc Nguyen can be reached on (571) 272-7503. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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